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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XIX, No. 31 — DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1937 — $1.50 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

NEW SOCIAL CREDIT BILL INTRODUCED

Penalising Clauses Applied to Bank Managers and Staffs

The third session of the Alberta legislature this year opened on Tuesday, August 3rd, and was concerned chiefly with the introduction of major amendments to the Alberta Social Credit Act, which were tabled by Hon. Solon E. Low.

All-sweeping in its scope, there is nothing to prevent the Social Credit Board (established during the last session), from doing anything it wishes in the name of "social credit."

The new bill was regarded as being the first of at least two measures affecting the powers of the Social Credit Board.

One of the most important sections of the bill provides that the board is to be empowered to "do such acts and doings as it may from time to time deem proper for the purpose of promoting, conserving and enhancing the 'social credit' of the province; and for that purpose the board may expend any monies appropriated by the legislative assembly for the expense of the board as the board in its discretion considers necessary for the discharge of said functions."

Legislation to provide for the control and licensing of bankers and bank employees was introduced on Wednesday of last week by Hon. Solon E. Low, provincial treasurer.

The bill provides that all bankers must apply for a license within 14 days after the act comes into force.

Employees of the banks are given 21 days in which to make application.

Following are the main features of the government bank bill:

Every bank manager and bank employee would be required to take out licenses.

Cost of a license: Banks, $100 a year per branch; bank employees, $5.

All bank operations would be directed and supervised by local boards controlled by the provincial credit commission, which will be set up within a week or ten days.

When applying for a license, every banker would undertake not to molest the "property and civil rights" of any resident of the province.

Licenses could be revoked or cancelled at discretion of the credit commission.

Cancelled licenses might be renewed through payment of a fee not exceeding 1,000 times the last fee paid. In the case of a bank this might be $100,000 per branch for the first renewal and one hundred million dollars per branch for the second.

In the case of a bank teller, his first cancellation might cost him $5,000 and his second $5,000,000—that is, if he preferred not to change his occupation.

Penalties for not taking out a license: for a banker, $5,000 to $10,000; for a bank employee, $400 to $1,000. In addition, an unlicensed banker or bank clerk would be denied access to Alberta courts "in respect of any claim in law or in equity."

Definition of banking is wide enough to take in trust companies, loan companies, finance corporations and possibly insurance companies.

The provincial credit commission would be empowered to pass regulations which must be observed by licensed bankers.

Thursday witnessed the dying hours of this sensational session, in which an amendment, extending the period allowed bankers in which to obtain licenses from 14 to 21 days was passed. Some time was occupied in receiving the report of the committee on relief problems, but action on this was shelved until next session. A few minutes sufficed to obtain third reading of the bills, which, after a consultation with the premier and attorney-general Hugill, were signed by the lieutenant-governor, and the session was over.

Incidently, during the rush of business, time was found to vote members an indemnity of $200 for their services.

Delia Agricultural Improvement Assoc.

Over sixty farmers attended the meeting held at the Olympia Theatre on Saturday last, for the purpose of hearing proposals for the organization of an Agricultural Improvement Association under the P.F.R. Act.

Mr. Wm. Gibson opened the meeting, and gave a summary of what had led up to its inception, and the objectives in view. He then introduced

Mr. R. W. Peake, of the Lethbridge Experimental Station, who gave a clear picture of the accomplishments under the Act. Three phases of the work being done were outlined: the first being the control of soil drifting, which is handled by various methods. Reference was made to districts where strip farming was practised, some objections noted and means to overcome these were pointed out. Plowless cultivation and cover crops were also dealt with.

Description of water conservation followed, the broad features of which plan are well known to farmers of this district.

The final talk was on re-grassing blown-out land. Figures were given of projects taken in hand at points lying far apart, which would give some idea of the use of crested wheat grass under widely different conditions of soil and moisture. As an instance, trials at Cessford had been successful, while at Sullivan Lake a practical failure had resulted. However, the main feature of this variety was its ability to withstand drought. While it was not claimed that this grass will give good results under severe drouth conditions, it has been now established that even under such treatment this grass will survive. The speaker handled his subject well, and was listened to with great attention.

The meeting was then handed over to those present for the purpose of organization, and for the appointment of officers, which was as follows:—

President—F. L. McFadden.
Vice-President—S. A. Peterson.
Directors—John Bell, J. Rodseth, G. Bolster, and R. A. Macpherson
Secretary—H. F. Crosweller.

55 members were signed up, and The meeting then adjourned.

Resignation of Hugill Demanded by Premier

It was announced in Edmonton that the Premier had requested the resignation of Hon. J. W. Hugill, Attorney-general in the Alberta government. Commenting upon this Mr. Aberhart said, on Sunday, that the officers of the Social Credit movement must be 100 per cent behind it, but that Mr. Hugill had latterly shown himself to be lukewarm toward government proposals. Consequently he, the premier, had no option but to demand his resignation.

It is understood the resignation of Mr. Hugill will go into effect immediately upon his return from the East, where he is attending the annual meeting of the Bar Association. In the meantime the premier will take over the portfolio of Attorney-general, in addition to his other posts of Minister of Education, President of the Council, and Premier of Alberta.

Sales Tax Abolished Tuesday, August 10

Representations to the government that much business was at a standstill, owing to the public attitude in waiting until September 1st for the sales' tax to be lifted before making purchases, resulted in a cabinet decision, announced Monday, that the tax would be abolished as from Tuesday, Aug. 10. Previously and coincident with the introduction of the bill to license bankers and bank employes, on Wednesday last Hon. Solon E. Low, prov. treas., announced that the provincial two per cent. sales' tax would be abolished as from September 1st next

Death Claims Publisher of "The Hanna Herald"

"30" Is Written To a Quarter Century of Service on Eve of Hanna's 25th Birthday

It is with sincere regret that we have to record the passing of Herbert George McCrea, founder and publisher of "The Hanna Herald" for the past 25 years, which occurred in the Hanna Hospital on Tuesday afternoon, July 27, following a long illness. Deceased was but a comparatively young man, and was aged 45 years and 9 days at the time of his death.

The late Mr. McCrea had suffered from ill-health for a good many years, and had been a victim of diabetes. As the result of an infection in the right arm he had to have it amputated in 1932, and again last autumn he lost his right leg from a similar cause. Notwithstanding his suffering he continued to conduct his newspaper fearlessly and courageously in the best interests of his town and district. "Herb." as he was familiarly known to his numerous friends and fellow journalists, was most highly esteemed not only in his own community but throughout the province, and his editorials were quoted from coast to coast. As a newspaperman Mr. McCrea was one of the outstanding weekly editors, and by sheer ability had gained wide recognition for "The Hanna Herald." Mr. McCrea was secretary of the Alberta Weekly Newspapers Association for the past 11 years, and it was mainly owing to his keen interest and real contribution that most of its success is due. He will be greatly missed by the members, who held him in the highest esteem.

Herbert George McCrea was born in Peterboro, Ontario, on July 18, 1892. He came to Alberta in 1909 and worked on a survey party in the Rocky Mountains. Later he worked in a hardware store in Langdon, and it was in that town he started in the newspaper business as manager of "The Langdon Leader." The plant was subsequently moved to Hanna, Mr. McCrea having assumed ownership.

On September 25, 1913, H. G. McCrea was united in marriage to Miss Lottie M. Stanley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Stanley of Hanna. Three children were born, namely—Hazel, Robert and John, now grown up, and active in the business in Hanna. In addition to his wife and family an aged mother and brother in Ontario survive to mourn his loss.

The Funeral

Impressive funeral services marked the laying to rest of the mortal remains of Herbert George McCrea.

Crowds gathered early in the town of Hanna, people coming from many miles around and it may be said the assembly was the largest ever seen at a function of this sad nature in the district, and a wonderful tribute to the qualities of the deceased man. Flags flew at half-mast, and stores and offices were closed during the ceremonies. Members of Masonic lodges, to the number of 125, assembled at the Memorial Hall where the body laid prior to the funeral, and led the procession through the town to the family home, where the casket was borne through two ranks of Masonic brethren lining the driveway and finally brought to rest on the west side of the lawn, on which benches had been established for the congregation.

A wealth of floral tributes from friends made a background to the religious service, which was Anglican in character and conducted by the Rev. J. J. Evans, who delivered a very fine address on the good qualities of the deceased editor. Mr. Evans told of a recent talk in which Mr. McCrea had said he was not much of a church-goer, but that he believed in the principles of Christianity. Commenting upon this the speaker declared the deceased in his life had demonstrated this belief. Sacred music was rendered by a choir of ladies, and hymns sung were, "Lead Kindly Light," and "Abide With Me." Then followed the Masonic service delivered by P. S. Craib,

(Continued at end of next column)

FIELD DAY FOR CROP TESTING PLAN

Plot Representative of Grain Grown from Hanna to Gartly

The field day in connection with the Crop Testing Plan, sponsored by two of the local elevators, took place on Wednesday, July 28th. The plot is situated on the farm of S. A. Elliott, four miles west of Delia, on the highway, and there were about 100 persons present.

Messrs. Frank Todd, of the Alberta Pacific Elevator Co., and W. A. McKay, of the National Elevator Co., were in charge of the work, and representatives from the Dominion Department of Agriculture were present for the purpose of judging and information on the subject. Mr. F. Foulds represented the Seed Branch, Dept. of Agriculture; Mr. G. E. Delong, cerealist from the Experimental Station at Lacombe, spoke on varieties; and Mr. Parkinson, of the O.S.A., gave a talk on grasshopper control.

There were approximately twenty varieties in the seed plot, the most outstanding being 222 Red Bobs, Marquis being a close second. From the point of view of service to the farmers of the district, the demonstration was of great value; and if, as it is hoped, the experiment is carried on again next year, it would be desirable that more agriculturists take advantage of such an opportunity which is of benefit to themselves.

Having its beginning in western Canada, the Crop Testing Plan has spread to the United States, and other nations are taking steps to put the plan into operation in their own countries. Seven grain companies sponsor the movement in western Canada: The National, British America, Midland & Pacific, Alberta Pacific, Searle, Home, and Northern Elevator companies. In Delia the A. P. and the National Elevator companies are behind the movement, and the grain grown was taken from wagon-load lots of wheat grown in fields from Hanna to Gartly.

The object, including the distribution of seed, is to assist farmers to improve the quality of their crops, and the yield per acre thus helping to bring higher grades and to reduce the cost of production. Higher quality crops will result in increasing marketability of Canadian grains offered for sale on the world's markets.

The cheapest and most popular way to help farmers whose crop obviously need improving, is for the elevator agent to arrange an exchange of seed between the farmer whose crop graded "C," and a neighbor whose crop may have graded "A." Both crops being for sale at an elevator, the advantage lies with the farmer having a field crop grading "A" who is willing to exchange his wheat at his own home for the specified number of bushels on the ticket for grain hauled into town by his neighbor whose wheat graded "C." In addition, a quantity of true-to-variety certified and registered seed is available at cost to farmers at each point where any of the seven companies are operating.

Man Made Rubber is Chemistry's Latest

Rubber from coal, limestone, salt and water? Sounds incredible, yet it is true. The chemist has produced it and it has already demonstrated its superiority for certain industrial uses over natural rubber. A writer in the current issue of C-I-L Oval describes how the new rubber, Neoprene, unlike natural rubber, resists the deteriorating effects of sunlight, heat, oil, acids and gases. Cable manufacturers are using it to insulate electric wires and cables because it will resist flame and thereby lessen fire hazards.

master of Hanna lodge, No. 78, A. F. & A. M., of which deceased was a member.

Interment took place in Hanna cemetery, graveside services being conducted by Rev. Mr. Evans and P. S. Craib, the Masonic brethren forming a square around the casket. Characteristically enough of the district wherein Herb McCrea worked and died, a minor dust storm preceding a few drops of rain saluted the final ceremony.

Shower for Bride-Elect

In honor of Miss Ann Horfling, a bride elect of this month, a shower was held recently in the Delia United Church. The front of the church was decorated with a miniature bride. Pink and white sweet peas and baby-breath were used throughout, while on the bride elect's table stood a large pink and white cake.

The many beautiful gifts were brought to the guest of honor in a dainty pink and white wheelbarrow by Master Roy Crawshaw, dressed as a bridegroom, and the little Misses Kathleen and Dixie Ann McKay, dressed as bride and bridesmaid. The presentation was made by Mrs. K. Kempf.

The guests were entertained by a short program. Piano selections were given by Miss Edna Bryan, and also a piano duet by the Misses Peggy and Isobel Hoy. Accompaniments on the piano were played by Miss Violet Hoy.

The afternoon was brought to a close with the serving of refreshments to 90 guests.

Correspondence

Olds School of Agriculture

To the Editor of "The Delia Times"

SIR,—In accordance with instructions to delegates attending the Short Course at the above school, I am requested to make known through our local paper a few details of the events for the benefit of future candidates representing the Craigmyle and Delia Schools' Fair Association (Kelvindale Assoc'n.), amongst 100 other successful boys and girls from other school fairs in the province, I wish to report as follows:

We had very instructive and interesting lectures on horticulture, field and animal husbandry, and poultry.

Demonstrations in rope work, also carpentry, each boy made a tool box to bring home.

Various programmes and entertainments each evening, and sports during the day.

The lawns, flowers, shrubs, and orchards are beautiful and quite a treat to look at.

The Principal and staff used every effort to make our visit instructive and enjoyable, for which we all appreciated their kindness, and for all local people who made this event possible.

KEITH BLORE,
Craigmyle.

Modern Problems

Every generation as it slips into the afternoon of life sees fit to criticize the oncoming one's ways and morals. It points to the supreme fact I was not like that when I was young—"when the girls used to wear clothes and us kids went fishing." How could there be change if each generation was a duplicate of the one preceding? When I was a youth there was no relief, and certain people were not created especially to ride on the back of their fellow citizens (like Sinbad the sailor) and did not drive about in truck or car and beat their bills. We worked when we had an opportunity to work for 25 or 50 cents a day, or what we could get, and usually walked to work. Today we see well-dressed young men loitering on the streets, who have reached manhood at the expense of the taxpayer, and who's outlook on life may be as aimless as that of the blue tailed flies in dog days. And although we have had relief and beaten our way for many years, our so-called leaders tell us things are worse than they ever were, and repeat the well-worn phrase: "Something's gotta to be done." They draw their salary, and sometimes increase it! Why should not a man be disfranchised when he becomes a charge on the state, either in an institution or out of it? Why should he pay nothing and still call the tune? If a citizen refuses, or neglects, or is unable to pay his taxes to support the schools and other services (such as the holes in a fallow road), the benefits of which he receives, he is as truly a charge on his neighbors and the community as one in an institution. Such a citizen is but putty in the hands of the septic demagogue; his vote is influenced more by hope, fear, desire and hatred stirred to the depths of our cave man or animal instinct by a political Al Capone, than that of common-sense and reason. It leads to confusion, absolute lack of confidence, chaos and perhaps corruption. It seems to put a gang of jimmy barmen in office, who expect to open the banks as did Clive the treasure vaults of India, or a Cortez plundering the Aztec Indians of Mexico, more than four hundred years ago. Here our gods are drunk on the idea of license, from barbers to banks, but not on experts, or dummy experts. Many things come to have a look at Alberta. A comet will soon be nearing us, and I feel sure if these men are mindful of their most cherished duty they will put a license on it, and a monkey wrench a million miles long in its tail, and proclaim Douglasism in donkey land! (Three or four sessions of the house a year at great cost, and of no benefit except to the members who pass mostly unconstitutional Bills!)

OLD ZEKE.

Navy League Does Valuable Work

Rallying to support the Navy League of Canada in its work of assisting widows and orphans of men of the merchant marine and their dependents, maintaining sailors' homes and institutes, etc., in our large Canadian ports from coast to coast, and looking after the welfare of the seamen when ashore; training of boys and young men and helping to make better Canadian citizens of them, the citizens of Delia subscribed $5.00 to this cause in a recent campaign here conducted by Fred Cooke, organizer of the Alberta Division, 1107-15th Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta.

Enterprise Social Club

The August meeting of the Enterprise Social Club was held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Tabor. A full turn-out of members and eight visitors were present. The meeting opened with Women's Creed. After the roll call the minutes of previous meeting were read and approved. There was very little business to discuss, and this being the event of Grandma Tabor's birthday, a small token was presented to her by Mrs. H. Humphrey, pres., to which Grandma replied in a few brief words her thanks. It was decided to have an article donated each month by a member, and to be drawn for by means of 5c. tickets, in place of the tea-cup fund, and it proved quite a novel and interesting "means." At this meeting Mrs. C. Church drew the lucky ticket.

This ended the afternoon's business, and meeting closed with "Mizpah benediction," and a delicious lunch was served by the hostess, assisted by Mrs. H. McGivern and Mrs. C. Church.

Music and visiting over the tea cups ended a lovely afternoon, and everyone departed for home.

The September meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. H. Humphrey.

Department of Health

Merchandising of orange juice by milk distributors has been introduced into Canada, and a new public health problem is presented.

Orange juice, of course, is in itself an excellent food, furnishing a plentiful supply of Vitamin C, and distribution by dairies may prove both economical and popular.

The public health problem consists in the danger to the milk where the bottling is done with the same equipment as used in pasteurizing plants.

In Ontario, pasteurizing of milk is being recognized more and more as absolutely essential in safeguarding the public against bovine tuberculosis, typhoid fever and other diseases spread by infected milk. To ensure the proper pasteurizing and subsequent care of milk, the Department of Health supervises all pasteurizing plants, in accordance with regulations drawn up by the Milk Control Board. The equipment and operating standards are high, and among the regulations is one that "no products other than milk products and products of which milk is a substantial component shall be handled or processed in a pasteurization plant unless equipment entirely separate from equipment used in pasteurization is used and the handling or processing is carried on in a separate room."

Used Machinery

9-foot Stiff Tooth Cultivator, with power lift and tongue truck; good condition. Price.......... **$65.00**

8-foot Massey-Harris Binder, in fair condition. Price.......... **$65.00**

8-foot McCormick Binder; poor condition. Price.......... **$20.00**

Pontiac Sedan; motor re-bored and overhauled; good tires. Price.......... **$325.00**

WM. GIBSON

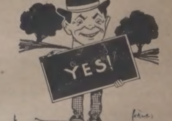
Phone 28 — DELIA, Alta.

Delia High School

NOTICE is hereby given, that owing to the limited accommodation, pupils outside the Delia School District desirous of attending the Delia School, **must make application in writing to the Secretary not later than the 25th August**; and further, that owing to financial circumstances, only pupils from those School Districts, **not in arrears with fees**, will be given consideration.

This ruling will be strictly adhered to.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES
of the DELIA SCHOOL DISTRICT



DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK---

That merchandise that can stand persistent advertising makes an appeal which brings customers back time and time again.

Truthful advertising gives the public confidence—confidence in the merchandise and the concern that sells it.

Persistent advertising gains friends for a business. It proves that the advertiser has the right merchandise at the right price.

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Doctor And Patient

A symposium of replies to a questionnaire sent out to doctors by the American Foundation on the availability of adequate medical care for the populace generally, probably affords a key to the reason for the growing public demand for systems of state medicine or state health insurance.

The replies indicate that, in a broad sense, adequate medical care, no matter how conservatively the phrase is interpreted, is not generally available and certainly not as available as it should be, and for a number of reasons.

While the information and opinion secured is, of course, applicable to conditions in the United States, there is little doubt that it is equally applicable in Canada, and in some respects more particularly in Western Canada, where similar social and economic conditions exist to those on the other side of the international boundary .

That the problem of providing adequate medical care for the people is bounded by social and economic conditions is specifically revealed in the numerous replies received and it is because of this fact that public demand for state medicine is becoming such a prominent issue nowadays.

Quoting the Foundation's own summarization of the replies to the question: "Is adequate medical care now readily available?" the Foundation points out that many agree there is no categorical answer to such a question because of disagreement as to its meaning, "but, if medical care is interpreted to mean the kind of care needed to enable citizens to maintain 'positive' health, preventing incipient illness from progressing to serious consequences, as well as doing all that can be done to restore the sick individual to health, the weight of opinion s certainly that adequate medical care is not available.

"Even if adequate medical care is less ambitiously defined," to further quote the Foundation's summary as reported in the current issue of the "Canadian Doctor", "this section contains a good deal of evidence in the form not of statistics but of direct picture (by men on the scene) to justify the premise that a large part of the population does not receive adequate medical care.

"(a) because it costs too much, especially hospital service and the laboratory aids to diagnosis;

"(b) because it is too far away, as in the vast agricultural areas far removed from medical centres and without either hospitals or practitioners;

"(c) because the public generally does not understand and is not asking for modern scientific medical care, much of the population definitely preferring quacks, cultists and patent medicines, and, finally and most important;

"(d) because in the medical care of the present 'the best is not yet good enough', to cite many spokesmen.

"The reasons why medical care is not yet good enough are many, but these are the reasons most frequently brought forward by the physicians:

"(a) There is a lag of years in applying new medical knowledge;

"(b) present medical training is not yet uniformly good;

"(c) present licensing is too broad;

"(d) too many graduates do not or cannot keep up their competence;

"(e) medical imagination still does not sufficiently perceive that prevention rather than cure is the real and ultimate goal of medical science, as many competent leaders of medical science in this discussion declare it to be."

In view of the fact that the foregoing conclusions represent the consensus of opinion of apparently a substantial cross section of the medical profession, considerable weight must be given to the information, but it should be pointed out that it does not necessarily coincide with the lay viewpoint in its entirety.

When for instance the medical men declare that a large percentage of the population does not receive adequate medical care "because the public generally does not understand and is not asking for modern scientfic medical care," they are making a statement which is open to debate.

It could very well be argued that a substantial percentage of the public does not understand modern medical science, not because of any lack of desire to do so, but because there are yet too many doctors who adhere to the old fashioned doctrine that the less the patient is told the better and it is not surprising if, under such circumstances, patients fall back on the too voluble quack for remedy.

In the minds of the public the practice of medicine is often too much shrouded in mystery which might be dispelled if more doctors took the patient into their confidence when making a diagnosis and wrote their prescriptions in a form which could be understood by a laymen.

After all no person has a greater right to know what is wrong with him or her, to know what the doctor believes to be the cause of the ailment and the remedy that is being prescribed than the patient who is paying or "owing" for the service.

Sometimes a little more explanation of causes, conditions and treatment would create a greater public confidence which would yield dividends to the "regular" medical profession.

Tribute From Home Secretary

Sir Samuel Hoare Praises King George And Chamberlain

Sir Samuel Hoare, home secretary, paid tribute to King George and Prime Minister Chamberlain in an address.

The abdication of Edward VIII. and the resignation of Earl Baldwin, he said, left behind successors worthy of their great positions.

"Never has a king made so happy a start," he declared. "Never has a king had a better queen to help him."

Hoare termed Prime Minister Chamberlain a "worthy son of his great father" with a record "second to none in administrative efficiency and success."

Left Estate To Servant

Lord Ormathwaite, friend of Queen Mary and the late King George, left all of his estate—valued at £107,000 ($532,590)—to the wife of his manservant, Rose Spary, and her two sons in equal shares. Lord Ormathwaite was a widower when he died.

The proportion of American men who are six or more feet tall is not very great. Only about one man in 200 is six feet or taller.

BLACKHEADS

Don't squeeze blackheads — dissolve them. Get two ounces of peroxine powder from any drug store and rub gently with wet, hot cloth over the blackheads. They simply dissolve and disappear by this safe and sure method. Have a Hollywood complexion.

Japan Using Wheat

Use Of Wheat Becoming More Popular Every Year

The use of wheat flour bread becomes more popular in Japan every year. It is estimated 42 per cent. of wheat flour consumed is used for bread and cakes of various sorts, as compared with 35 per cent. three years ago. The Japanese are fond of macaroni and formerly about 50 per cent. of the flour was consumed in that way, but it is estimated to have decreased now to some 38 per cent. The chemical industry's use of flour has increased from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. The remaining five per cent. is used in miscellaneous ways.

While the bulk of bread consumed is white, whole wheat is gaining in favor. An interesting feature is the experiment recently made by one of the biggest bakeries in Tokyo of turning out oatmeal bread. This quickly became popular and the bakery can barely fill the demand.

Some People Couldn't

In these days when cameras snap excellent shots in 1-50th of a second, it's hard to realize that less than a century go it took four minutes to an hour's exposure to register a likeness on the plate. That's a long time to look pleasant.

Electricity output in Britain has increased 321,000,000 units in the last 12 months.

A violin is composed of 70 separate parts. 2215

Where Law Is Helpless

Impossible To Force Any Person To Be Sensible

A case, the first of its kind, was tried in a Montreal court when a taxi driver was charged with leaving his car unlocked while on a city street. The charge was laid to test a statute in effect some years but only recently brought into force at request of automobile insurance companies to help halt car thefts. The accused was acquitted; so that evidently disposes of the statute.

It has been said that it is impossible to make people good by law; and apparently the law, speaking through this Montreal court, says it is useless to try to make people sensible by law. For one would hardly think a law would be needed to teach anyone that to lock a car is only ordinary common sense. Nobody with an ounce of brain would think of leaving a trunk or a suitcase on the sidewalk in a city wtih no one to watch it. Yet men, otherwise apparently sane, seem to think nothing of leaving valuable cars with the doors unlocked and the key in the ignition, inviting the first thief who happens along to drive off with it.

Police records all agree that locked cars are seldom, if ever, molested; and the reason for that is plain. To be seen trying to open a locked door immediately arouses suspicion, while no one pays much attention if he sees a man step into a car and drive off.

But, according to the Montreal court's ruling, the people of Quebec are to be allowed to make fools of themselves if they want to.

All the same, a law against leaving open cars sitting about would be useful in that it would make the owner liable through his negligence to pay the cost of recovering his car when it is stolen.—Owen Sound Sun-Times.

Trying To Salvage Ship

Believed To Have Foundered In Lake Huron In 1679

Robert Cavelier Sieur de la Salle's Griffin—the "Flying Dutchman" of the Great Lakes—may sail again, if the expedition planned by a Chicago yachtsman and explorer meets with success.

Eugene F. McDonald's Diesel yacht was loaded with diving and salvage equipment for a cruise to the western end of Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron where the pioneer explorer's ship—reputed to be the first to ply the lakes—was believed to have sunk in 1679.

La Salle and Henri De Tonti built the Griffin at the head of Lake Erie in May, 1679. They sailed to what is now Green Bay, Wis., where the ship was laden with 12,000 furs. La Salle sent them to friends who helped finance his explorations.

But the Griffin never reached port. Lake authorities — and McDonald, who said he had studied all available evidence—believe she foundered off Manitoulin.

Old sailors say the Griffin sails each year when the lotus blooms. They say she is recognized by the eagle-headed, lion bodied Griffin figurehead protruding from her prow.

McDonald said he planned to anchor off the island, where he would meet Grant Turner of Little Current, Ont., since the Canadian Government granted him permission for the search provided a Canadian citizen accompanied him.

If the Griffin is found, McDonald said, efforts will be made to reconstruct the old ship so that she can sail along the Chicago waterfront during the city's jubilee carnival of the lakes.

Traffic Control For 'Planes

Vancouver Airport Has Installed Traffic Control Projector

Among recent additions to the Vancouver airport is an airport traffic control projector, one of the latest safety devices put on the market. Familiarly termed "traffic guns," lights of this type are used at all the leading United States airports for day and night control of aircraft not equipped with radio.

Although fitted with only a 50 candlepower lamp, the light is visible in bright sunlight for over three miles. The light is sighted like a gun and can also be used for code signalling with white, red or green light, as a spotlight, and for making estimates of the cloud ceiling at night.

This "projector" is believed to be the first of its kind used in Canada and became necessary through the steady increase of traffic at the airport.—Canadian Aviation.

An Old Garden Flower

The dahlia has been grown as a garden flower for about 100 years. However, the most popular variety the Cactus, did not appear until about 1880. A more recent type the Collarette, which is still unknown to many people, was introduced about 1900, and the Paeony-flowered variety not until 1908.

Heaven only knows where the motor-world is hastening to. It has been well described by a Chinese observer as "motion without motive."

Few garden plants have been known to man longer than the cucumber. It has been under cultivation for about 4,000 years.

Canada has a total of 8,430,800 cattle and calves on its farms.

Not Yet Tuned Up

But Engine On British Train Made 114 Miles An Hour

". . . As the world slips by like a dream of speed."

The other morning at Euston station, in London, writes Glanville Carew, I entered a magnificent train of Cambridge blue and silver. A stream-lined engine was at its head. It was, as the silver name-plate showed, the Coronation Scot.

At exactly 9:30 we started without a jar of any kind. Just slid smoothly away. In ten minutes or so we had pulled up over the rising gradient, which all lines running north out of London have to tackle, into the open country.

Speed? 60-70-80-90-100 miles an hour. The maximum? No. The rate crept up, while we held our breath, until there came a wild exhilarating burst at 114 miles an hour. The greatest speed at which any one has ever travelled in a steam train in this country or (I think) in any other. And so it happened that at 12, noon, I stepped on to the platform at Crewe, having travelled the 158.1 miles from London in 130 minutes. Not so bad.

A couple of hours later—at exactly 1:55 p.m.—we started on the run back to London. In four minutes we were speeding at 60 miles an hour. Again the tremendous speed with hardly a jolt and little noise. Glasses on the tables neither slipped nor slopped over. And at the end of 119 minutes I stood again on the platform at Euston. We did not reach so high a maximum as on the outward journey (this time it was 100 m.p.h.), but we maintained a higher average at 80 miles an hour, from start to stop.

A memorable trip.

And the driver said that when, in a few months, the engine is fully "run in" he'll get 125 miles an hour from her.

Service For Tourists

Detroit Syndicate Plans Chain Of Hotels Called "Sleep-Overs"

A new form of tourist service is outlined in announcement that a syndicate of Detroit business men are planning a chain of 1,200 small hotels across the country.

The hotels are to be designed for the purpose of selling nothing but sleeping accommodation.

"Sleep-overs," the name of the individual units in this system of tourist hotels, were designed by a Chicago architect, and the first units will be built in small towns and cities between Chicago and Pittsburgh, but immediately upon the letting of these contracts with local contractors, the chain of "Sleep-over" units will be extended eastward from Pittsburgh, both southeast toward Washington and northeast through New York state. It is contemplated that the entire program will be completed within eighteen months.

Each Sleep-over will be two stories in height, fire and sound-proofed and each of the sixteen rooms will have private tiled bath with both tub and shower, twin beds, inner-spring mattresses, and provided with a private, locked garage. Depending upon the value of the land and local building conditions, the units will cost approximately $25,000, and will be erected either within or just outside city limits. They will be constructed, supervised and maintained on a standardized basis, in co-operation with local labor. Present plans call for a room rate schedule of $1.50 single and $2.50 double.—Port Arthur News-Chronicle.

New Uses For Whey

Dairy Experts Of Nebraska Describe Some Of Them

New uses for whey, the liquid that separates from the curd when milk is churned, have been found, say G. A. Ramsell and G. H. Ward of the Federal dairy research laboratories at Lincoln, Nebraska.

Whey, partially condensed and sweetened, can be blended with certain other foods into a nutritious and palatable new series of edibles, Ramsell and Ward report. It can be used in fruit whips, candy and sometimes may be substituted for egg white.

Whey makes an excellent icing with the addition of suitable flavors and colors, and is "tops" when used at the corner drugstore with hot chocolate and sundaes.

Honored By The King

Two officers who were in charge of police guarding the Duke of Windsor's Fort Belvedere country home during the days immediately preceding his abdication, were honored by the King at Buckingham Palace. They were Superintendent Curry and Sergeant Backshell, and it was understood they received the Royal Victorian Order.

No Resistance

Director: "In this scene, my dear, the young man rushes into the room, grabs you, binds you with rope from head to foot and then smothers you with hugs and kisses."

Actress: "Is the young man tall, dark, and handsome?"

Director: "Yes. Why?"

Actress: "Then he won't need any rope."

A 250-pound hog will yield from 12 to 15 per cent. of its weight in cuts suitable for bacon.

It is possible to purchase perfumed butter in Paris.

Roads Of The World

Ford Has On Exhibit Materials From 18 Famous Highways

In the grounds of the Ford Rotunda at Dearborn, Michigan, the "Roads of the World," comprising materials from eighteen famous highways, has been opened to the public. The materials consist of stones, slabs and soil.

The dedication of the "roads" was witnessed by consular officers of countries represented in the roads, also many good roads officials.

Among the representations are the Appian Way, the famous Roman highway; the "Summer Palace" Road over which the Manchu emperors rolled from the old capital in what is to-day modern Peiping to the royal Summer Palace; the ancient Grand Trunk Road of India, whose northern reaches led through the fabled Khyber Pass, and the Diamond Rush Road of South Africa, over which Cecil Rhodes transported fortunes in diamonds from the De Beers mines to Port Elizabeth.

Naval Treaty Ratified

Provisions Of 1936 London Agreement Have Become Effective

Provisions of the 1936 London naval treaty became effective with the ratification by the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India.

Instruments of ratification were deposited at the foreign office. Sir Robert Van Stittart, permanent under-secretary for foreign affairs, signed for the United Kingdom; Sir Findlater Stewart, permanent under-secretary for India, for India; High Commissioner Vincent Massey for Canada; High Commissioner Stanley Bruce for Australia; and High Commissioner W. J. Jordan for New Zealand.

The United States deposited ratification a year ago and France a few weeks ago. The treaty limits the size and armament but not the number of naval vessels and provides for an interchange of information regarding projected naval construction.

Looks Like A Record

Remarkable Facts About Family Of 97-Year-Old Woman

Mrs. Anna Pond, of Waterford, Ont., is 97 years of age. She reads a good deal, and prefers newspapers because they come fresh each day. Mrs. Pond has no time for worrying and cannot be convinced that it ever did any good anyway. If the weather is favorable this lady of 97 goes to church on Sunday and she also likes to attend Sunday school. What's more she walks. Both ways.

All of which is interesting but not so remarkable as other facts regarding her family. Mrs. Pond is the mother of 11 children and they are all living, and she herself is the eldest of a family of four and her two sisters and brother are also living, their ages being 89, 82 and 86.

We cannot recall having read or heard of another case like that. A woman of 97 with 11 children living, and with all her own generation still here.—Peterboro Examiner.

SELECTED RECIPES

MAYONNAISE

1 egg
2 tablespoons Crown Brand Corn Syrup
2 teaspoons dry mustard
1½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon paprika
¼ cup vinegar
¾ cup Mazola
4 tablespoons Benson's Corn Starch
1 cup water

Method: Put the egg, Crown Brand Corn Syrup, seasonings, vinegar and Mazola in a bowl but do not stir. Make a paste by mixing Benson's Corn Starch with ⅓ cup cold water and add additional ⅓ cup water. Cook until clear. This is better done in top of double boiler, but it is not necessary. Add the Corn Starch mixture to ingredients in mixing bowl and beat with egg beater. It thickens and combines beautifully.

The Really Honest Person

Is One Who Likes Mickey Mouse And Admits It

Charles B. Cochran, noted British producer, says he is "never bored with anything except a show that pretends to be intellectual — and isn't."

Something like the person who pretends to like grand opera—and doesn't. The really honest person is the one who likes Mickey Mouse—and admits it.

But, thank goodness, there is far less "intellectual snobbery" than there used to be. Credit that, at least, to the growing common sense of these times.—Halifax Herald.

His Lucky Day

Columbus sailed on his first great voyage on Friday, started back on Friday, and arrived back in Spain on Friday; he started his second voyage on Friday, and discovered the Isle of Pines on Friday the 13th.

We wonder what makes the savages so savage. They don't see the modern movie thrillers.

The father of Patrick Henry was born in Scotland. His mother was of Welsh descent.

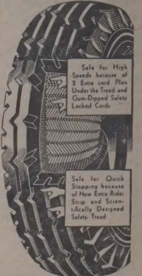
Excellent phonograph needles can be made from cactus spines.

Large FLEET OWNERS find Firestone TIRES MOST ECONOMICAL



Life Savers and Coca-Cola Companies are two of the many big fleet owners which standardize on Firestones.





Large fleet owners who analyze tire costs to the fraction of a cent prefer Firestone Tires for their cost-cutting, carefree performance. You, too, will find them the safest, longest-wearing and most economical for your car.

With all their features for safe, long mileage, Firestone Tires do not cost one cent more than ordinary tires. See the nearest Firestone Dealer and replace worn tires today.

Firestone HIGH SPEED TIRES

Tales Retold

Many Strange Coincidences Recounted In Connection With Ships

This one is being retold. A few years ago a few miles out of Boston harbor two schooners came into collision, each of the vessels being a six-master. This does not appear at first glance to have been remarkable as schooners frequently bump. Then someone made the discovery that they were the only two six-masted schooners in the world and the incident was considered remarkable.

Here is another: On December 5, 1664, the English ship Menia, crossing the Channel, was lost. Only one passenger of the 81 on board was saved and his name was Hugh Williams.

On the same day of the same month in 1785 a pleasure boat was wrecked on the Isle of Man. There were 60 persons on the boat and the only man saved was Hugh Williams.

On August 5, 1820, a picnicing party on the Thames was run down by a coal barge. There were 25 in the picnic party and the only one saved was a lad of five years from Liverpool who was visiting in London. His name was Hugh Williams.—Peterborough Examiner.

Wheat Marketings

Marketingss In Prairie Provinces For Past Year Show Decline

Wheat marketings in the prairie provinces in the week ended July 23 amounted to 704,000 bushels, the Dominion bureau of statistics reported. This was below 864,000 bushels the previous week, but more than 200,000 bushels above 483,000 bushels the corresponding week of 1936.

For the past 51 weeks of the crop year marketings were 164,983,000 bushels, a drop of more than 50,000,000 bushels from 215,372,000 in the same period 12 months before.

The average mean temperature at Miami Beach is 75 degrees.

Output Being Increased

New Equipment Has Been Installed At Ontario Radium Refinery

Dr. Marcel Pochon, director of the Ontario radium refinery at Port Hope, announced that the annual output at the refinery would be increased from one and a half ounces to four and one half (126 grams).

Dr. Pochon made the announcement following consultations with officials at the national research council at Ottawa, to which new equipment the refinery had purchased was sent for testing purposes.

The new equipment, Dr. Pochon said, would make it possible to supply some of the radium needs in the United States as well as in the British Empire which up to now has absorbed almost all the Canadian output.

Preventive Measures

In Treating Diseases Prevention Is Better Than Cure

The use of Toxoid prevents diphtheria. Many communities where toxoid has been systematically used, no longer have a death from diphtheria, perhaps not a single case of the disease from year to year. Smallpox, in the 18th century, killed 60 million persons; the disease was a scourge of early Canadian settlements. Vaccination discovered by the immortal Jenner in 1796, is an effectual preventive of smallpox. Cholera infantum, the killer of little babies, has almost disappeared because mothers have learned to use boiled or pasteurized milk as their babies' food.

An average of 350,000 cars are stolen in United States each year.

The hide of a hippopotamus is 1½ inches thick.

Canada exported $8,418,000 worth of zinc during 1935.



Warehouses at Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg



10c WHY PAY MORE

Best of all fly killers. Clean, quick, sure, cheap. Ask your Druggist, Grocer or General Store.

THE WILSON FLY PAD CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

English On The Air

Criticisms Handed To Announcers Who Use Weird Expressions

The radio, like the movies, is now one of the influences which form the common speech. Movie producers have been blamed, especially in England, for making people talk slang. The broadcasters, if they are not careful, are going to be charged with a really serious offence—making people use five-dollar words when ten-cent words would do.

Last Sunday afternoon a Winnipeg announcer, winding up a program, was heard to say: "It has been your pleasure and privilege to audition a group of selections, including"—he then named the pieces. Later in the same day another broadcaster got off this gem: "You will now hear a program of piano classics. Your expressionists will be"—and he mentioned the players.

Of course there ought to be free speech on the radio, but saying "audition" for "hear" and calling a pianist an expressionist seems to be carrying it a bit too far. The verb "contact," to which objection has been taken, at least has the excuse that no other one word says just the same thing. There is no excuse at all for the verb "audition." As for "expressionist," it's enough to make any self-respecting piano player toss out a whole handful of wrong notes. —Winnipeg Free Press.

Pine Falls Paper Mill

Report That Capacity To Be Increased From 49 To 300 Tons Daily

Manitoba's Pine Falls pulp and paper mill will be improved to the extent of $813,000, increasing capacity of the mill from 49 tons to 300 tons daily, officials announced at Winnipeg recently.

The extension program would result in reduction in cost of newsprint by $1.72 a ton.

The proposed expenditure is part of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company's reorganization plans to be presented to bondholders of the company Oct. 15. Pine Falls is a subsidiary of Abitibi.

Half of the $813,000 will be spent on the mill, $20,000 is to go toward townsite improvements. Appropriation of the remaining $186,500 was not revealed.

Progress In Sanitation

Great Change Seen In Last Twenty-Five Years

In the "25 years ago" column of The Ottawa Journal, we read where a fly-swatting contest was held and a boy won the prize of $10. He turned up with 61,700 dead flies. It is a reminder how much cleaner city and town life has become in the last three or four decades, no more wells for drinking water, screens to keep the flies out and covered garbage cans to keep them from breeding. Sanitary progress is writ large in these four items.—St. Catharines Standard.

Nominated For Peace Prize

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's efforts to keep Great Britain at peace at almost any price are about to receive the highest recognition available to such diplomacy—nomination for the Nobel peace prize. Capt. Eden's sponsor is not Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, or the Spanish combatants, to whom he has so often turned a charitably blind eye and, when necessary, the other cheek, but the Norwegians

The Job For Him

A salesman in a Montreal firm was dismissed because of a lack of courtesy to customers. A month later the sales manager spotted him walking about in a police uniform. "I see you have joined the force, Jones," said the sales manager.

"Yes," replied Jones. "This is the job I have been looking for all my life. On this job the customer is always 'wrong'."

One-fifth of the total population of Britain is now gathered inside the Greater London area, which to-day holds 8,500,000 people.

The catch of whales made by Norwegian fishermen last year, was valued at $16,728,000.

STOP Scratching

RELIEVE Itching of Insect Bites

Even the most stubborn itching of insect bites, athlete's foot, hives, scales, eczema, and many other skin afflictions quickly yields to cooling, antiseptic, liquid D. D. D. Prescription. Its gentle oils soothe the irritated skin. Clear, greaseless and stainless—dries fast. Stops the most intense itching instantly. A 35c trial bottle, at drug stores, proves it—or money back. Ask for D. D. D. Prescription. 37

Fair Weather Friends

Englishman Proves Dogs Do Not Belong To That Class

A few years ago Colonel Francis Macdonald was a retired British army officer engaged in business of a very prosperous kind. He was worth around $750,000, kept racehorses, had a house in the most exclusive part of London—Mayfair, and kept seven servants. He also belonged to several of the most exclusive clubs in the West-end. But business suddenly went to pieces, his investments collapsed, and he had a long illness. When he recovered he was almost completely "broke," and for some time he has been living in one room in a working class district of London. His only companion and constant friend is his terrier, Tim.

Gone is the colonel's glory and gone are his friends. Those who shared his hospitality in days gone by do not come to see him any more. Occasionally one of his old servants drops in to see him. Last Christmas they shook up a purse for him and presented him with some Christmas cheer. The poor chap needed it, for he scorns relief and he has to limit his own expenditure on food to from 15 to 20 cents a day. The rest of his resources go in rent, heat—and the sustenance of Tim.

No man is a friend until he proves he is a friend, and apparently the colonel's friends were not real friends at all. But a dog is truly the friend of man. You may beat him and starve him but he will stick by you. Histories, said Pope, seem full of examples of the fidelity of a dog than of a friend. This case is one for the book. Tim remains faithful to his old master in days of adversity. Colonel Macdonald may well re-echo the saying that "the more I see of some people the more I love my dog." —St. Thomas Times-Journal.

A Wonderful Building

New Westminster Hospital To Be One Of World's Finest

The new Westminster Hospital to be built at a cost of £750,000, will be one of the wonder hospitals of the world.

Experts have been surveying all the most modern hospitals in order to incorporate in the plans the latest improvements. One more tour is to take place next month by members of the Rebuilding Committee. They will visit hospitals in Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Estonia. In particular, they will study the organization of out-patient departments, for the Westminster has to deal with about 150,000 out-patients in the course of a year.

Helsingfors is to be visited in order to examine at the invitation of Professor S. E. Wichmann, a maternity hospital remarkable for its division into small wards, colored rooms and silent signals. A patient after an operation under anaesthetic is turned so that the first color seen is a soft shade of green. The hospital has a system of calling doctors by colored light signals which connect the nearest telephone with the ward where he is required. Meals are served to the patients from a perambulating hot-lock wagon. Each patient has a choice of dishes. In every ward there is a supply of ice-cold sterilized water.

Photographs of and reports on the hospitals visited will be brought back for the Westminster Hospital's use. —Overseas Daily Mail.

Chinese Delegates Chosen

To Attend Convention Of Chinese Republic In Nanking

Wong Yuan Wai, well-known Chinese of Montreal, and Wong Kee Sang, prominent Vancouver Chinese, have been elected by a mail ballot of virtualy all Chinese residents of Canada to attend as delegates the constitutional convention of the Chinese republic in Nanking next November. The two delegates were chosen from a list of four sent out by mail. They expect to leave in September. Announcement of the result was made by Chinese Consul General Chow in Ottawa.

Savings Were Burned

But United States Government Makes Good The Loss

Savings over a period of years amounting to $80 were turned to ashes when Mrs. Felix Jones, negress, burned some papers.

On advice of friends the ashes were taken to the Federal Reserve Bank at Omaha and then sent to Washington together with affidavits attesting to the good reputation of the Joneses.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones now have $80 in new currency. They plan to put it in a bank.

Should Use Simpler Word

The film magnate wanted one of his stars to accept a cut in salary. So he said to his junior partner: "You tackle him, Paul. You're better educated than what I am. You can give him a better line than me."

Paul left on his disagreeable task. When he came back the magnate asked anxiously:

"Well, how about it?"

"He acquiesced," said Paul.

"He did, did he?" said the millionare. "The dirty rat."

Perfect ivory is found in the teeth of tiger sharks.

London has ruled that all draperies in theatres must be fire-proof.

Takes More Than Thought

To Read Book In Which All Words Start With Letter "S"

Startled scanners of seriate s's said surfeit of sibilance seemed certain (sic) for students seeking to read the Rev. J. F. Cargile's 13,000-word novelette in which each word begins with the nineteenth letter of the alphabet.

The sixty-year-old Baptist missionary minister has been working on his nearly finished opus, "The Gladiator's Choice," for two years, and said he determined to confine himself to "s" words for reasons of his own.

Mr. Cargile conceded that reading the seemingly simple sentences—excuse it, please—of his book "takes some thought," but added succinctly, "so does reading Milton's 'Paradise Lost'."

Sibilant sample:

"Spain's sapphire seas, surging sonorously, scared sickly sojourners. Stephen's 'sea ships' sailed swiftly southward. Scattered seaweed (suck-struck) shone serenely. Seagulls swiftly sped, sometimes swooping suddenly, scraping seething sea surfaces, stopping several seconds, seeing something stomach-satisfying."

Inquiry Is Urged

Cause For Unrest Among Nations Should Be Sought

Canada and other Dominions should take part in an international inquiry into "the fundamental causes of rivalry and unrest among nations," according to the framers of a petition which will be presented to Prime Minister Chamberlain in the autumn.

The petiton is signed by four archbishops, 35 heads of universities and colleges, 20 members of parliament, 109 fellows of the Royal society, and about 80 prominent writers and journalists.

The government is urged to invite "all other fully self-governing states, Dominions or colonies to combine with Great Britain on equal terms in setting up expert commissions to ascertain and report upon the basic facts in regard to such questions as access to raw materials and world markets, colonial development and the problem of surplus populations, foreign loans and credits, trade restrictions and international exchange."

Will Alter Maps

Resolution Island Is Made Up Of 500 Small Ones

Discovery that Resolution Island, Arctic formation north of Labrador, is not one large island but 500 small ones, was reported by wireless from the expedition of Commander Donald B. MacMillan.

E. F. McDonald, associate of MacMillan in previous Arctic explorations, said his yacht Mizpah in Lake Michigan received word of the discovery in a message from MacMillan.

The latter's schooner, Gertrude Thebaud, sailed June 24 from Gloucester, Mass., with a group of scientists aboard.

McDonald said the MacMillan discovery "undoubtedly will necessitate a change in maps, navigation charts and atlases" which show Resolution to be a single island about 175 miles long and 50 miles wide.

"A little novel which, once picked up, cannot be laid down," runs a publishers' advertisement. This will be at all events a change from those 900-page ones which, once laid down can hardly be picked up, says Punch.

Men's heads are growing larger, declares a London hatter, who adds that sizes up to 7½, which was seldom called for a few years ago, are in demand.

The little boy down the street reports a spring tragedy; somebody has stolen the catcher's mitt he bought his mother for Mother's day.

The Great Lakes have a barely presceptible tide, which is called a seiche, and is partly due to atmospheric conditions.

What It Really Means

Suspended Sentence Gives Offender Chance To Go Straight

"The magistrate suspended sentence." Quite often we read something to that effect in accounts of trials; and a good many, reading, dismiss the matter from their minds with the remark: "Well, that's disposed of!" or "That chap got off easy!" They think, evidently, just "suspended sentence" sees the last of the case. Often, too, it seems that those who have been released on suspended sentence have the same idea.

That is entirely a mistake. A suspended sentence is just what the name implies—a sentence that is suspended, that hangs over the offender. So long as he behaves himself, nothing further is done about it; but if he offends again during the term for which sentence has been suspended the first offence can be cited against him in case of conviction and the penalty be imposed in addition to that for the second offence.

Suspended sentence does not mean that the judge or magistrate has placed the offender in the position of one who has not broken the law. If he does not take his lesson to heart and breaks the law a second time the magistrate may remind him that he has broken faith. "Authority," the magistrate may say, "has given you a chance to go straight. Only one thing can be done with a person who will not behave; it is high time for you to learn that the way of the transgressor is hard. Society will stand for only so much."

Suspended sentence, then, is not a clearance; nor is it a sign of weakness on the part of the authorities. It is a manifestation of the desire of the law to give one who has slipped a chance to get back on the straight road—a favor which too often is not appreciated.

Man In The Moon

Eastern Editor Has No Wish To Make The Lunar Trip

Much is said now and again of attaining altitude by means of rockets and experiments continue to be made along that line. They tell us that by this means it would be possible to reach the moon, and now it is said, with this new outfit invented by the British Air Ministry, it would carry a man safely through the rare spaces between that dead world and ours.

This talk of the moon always leaves us cold. What would a man do if he did get there. And how would he get back if he succeeded in reaching our world's never failing satellite? He needs must have the engine to send him sky-rocketing back and he could hardly take it with him. For ourselves though they invent a super rocket and suits to navigate the airless ether, it could never tempt us to leave good old terra firma.—Halifax Chronicle.

Just His Job

Australian Has Shot 30,000 Buffalo In Twenty Years

Cecil Freer, the "buffalo king" of Northern Australia, has just taken a holiday in Sydney after twenty years of buffalo shooting. He has shot 30,000 buffaloes and in doing so has broken his ankle, leg, ribs, and has had his gun burst in his hand.

Last season he and a companion shot 1,500 buffaloes in the Van Diemen's Gulf country. He employs 20 native skinners to follow him on foot. Anything up to 35 skins a day are sent to Darwin for shipment south.

"It gets a bit exciting at times," he declared, "but it's just a job."—Australian Press Bureau.

The small boy from the country was on his first visit to Glasgow. Suddenly he drew his mother's attention to a shop window in which several pairs of brown boots were displayed.

"Look ma," he shouted, "the sun must be awfu' strong in Glesca. A' the buits are sun-burnt."

Hollywood's major studios will blow a bankroll of $85,000,000 making movies for the coming year.

PARLIAMENTARY GOLFERS



Lady Astor, with Mr. James Braid (centre) and Major Gwilym Lloyd George (left) before their match in the Parliamentary Handicap at Walton Heath, Surrey.

Noted Woman Explorer

Once Travelled 40,000 Miles In Central And South America

Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams, noted woman explorer and wife of Franklin Pierce Adams, former counselor of the Pan-American Union, who died at Nice, France, was a native of Stockton, Calif., and was married to Mr. Adams in 1899.

In 1903 Mrs. Adams began a tour through Central and South America, covering 40,000 miles and visiting many places never before seen by a white woman. Another exploration took her over a route from Siberia to Sumatra.

She was a World War correspondent and from 1925 to 1933 president of the International Society of Woman Geographers.

One of the half-dozen leading women explorers of the world, a prolific writer and lecturer, Mrs. Adams was noted especially for her first-hand knowledge of South America. She reached twenty frontiers previously unknown to white women, visited every hinterland of South America, every linguistic branch of the Indian tribes from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego in her study of the history of the aboriginal Americans.

She travelled in every country that ever belonged to Spain, crossed French and Spanish Morocco from east to west and north to south, journeyed in West and North Africa, in many islands of the Atlantic and Pacific, in Siberia and Mongolia.

In 1925, with ten other women who had wandered to the far corners of the earth, she formed the Society of Woman Geographers, and for the next eight years she served as its president. In 1932 the society awarded its first medal to Amelia Earhart in commemoration of her solo flight of the Atlantic May 20, 1932.

In 1910 Mrs. Adams crossed Haiti in the saddle and brought to New York eight Solenodon, exceedingly rare animals, described as the ancestor of all rodents on the Western Hemisphere. In 1913 she travelled through the Philippines to complete her knowledge of every former Spanish possession. In 1917-1918 she lectured throughout the United States for the Allied cause.

Since the war she had continued her explorations and researches, returning to lecture, and write for magazines, on what she had learned in distant lands. Mrs. Adams' residence was in Washington.

Guard Your Health

Worry Will Cause The Human Body To Be Thrown Out Of Balance

Dr. William I. L. McGonigle told the American Dental Association the other day that when the human body is thrown out of balance by worry and fear, the teeth may decay, because the consequent upsetting of the thyroid gland prevents them from getting calcium needed to fight bacteria.

Speaking at the fortieth annual meeting of the American Gastro-Enterological Association, Dr. Kenneth T. Tillotson, a psychiatrist of Massachusetts General Hospital, declared that "you really can think yourself into stomach ulcers, for constant thought on the subject restricts the natural processes." Dr. Heinrich Necheles, of Chicago, said that worry is causing peptic ulcers both among the well-to-do and the less fortunate. He added that this type of ulcer, which affects the duodenum and stomach, is found in high-strung persons, regardless of their monetary possessions. Among the mechanically employed, chauffeurs are especially susceptible, because they are under a heavy strain. Examination of the physical records of London busmen since their strike in May has disclosed that within certain ages they are more subject to diseases of the digestive tract than other workers. According to Dr. Tillotson, emotional factors may be the underlying cause of digestive troubles, headache and feelings of general illness, anxiety and discouragement.

The chronic worrier tends to induce the very ailments that he fears. The problem is how to stop him from worrying. Certainly shouting "Don't worry!" at him will not do the trick. He must help himself by submitting to mental discipline. He may not be able to achieve the detachment of an ancient Greek stoic or an Oriental mystic, but he can, if he really desires it, acquire something of a philosophic attitude toward life.

By deliberately reminding himself that most problems work themselves out with time, that most anticipated evils do not befall, he can avoid contributing to the breakdown of his physical resistance and can escape from the vicious circle.—New York Sun.

About Speed Laws

With Ontario's new speed law in force, comparison with other provinces may be interesting. They are: Prince Edward Island, Careful and Prudent; Nova Scotia, Reasonable and Proper, 40; New Brunswick, 40; Quebec, 30; Manitoba, Careful and Prudent; Saskatchewan, when passing, 35; Alberta, 30; British Columbia, 30, or at rates prescribed by highway signs. Ontario certainly is liberal in her allowance to motorists. —Owen Sound Sun-Times.

Rabbits are a serious menace during forest fires. They run from the burning area with fur ablaze and set new fires.

2215



New Tax Levied For Education

Saskatchewan School Grants Increased July 1 With Education Tax Effective August 2

Government school grants in the province of Saskatchewan have been increased as of July 1, this year. This means an aggregate increase for all schools of approximately $800,000.

Public schools will benefit to the extent of 50c per day per room. A one-room rural school, which last year received a government grant of $1 per day for 200 days—$200 a year—will now receive $1.50 per day for 200 days—$300 a year—an increase of 50 per cent. A two-room school will, of course, receive double this amount.

High schools and continuation schools, under the new schedule, will benefit to the extent of $100 per year per room.

The legislature also appropriated $200,000 for loans to school districts for the purpose of reducing the arrears of teachers' salaries incurred prior to January 1, 1935.

"Ever since the present government took office," states Premier Patterson, "it has had as one of its first objectives the restoration of school grants to the figure they were prior to 1932." He also adds that, because of continued crop failures and the consequent increased financial burden upon the government, it became impossible to make any increases. The Legislature, however, at the last session decided that "the needs of education warranted the imposition of a new tax, earmarked for educational purposes." This provided the opportunity for the government to increase the grants as stated.

"The entire proceeds of this tax will be placed in a separate bank account and will be used exclusively for education services."

Premier Patterson's complete statement follows:

"The schools of the province of Saskatchewan are maintained largely by local taxes levied against real estate supplemented by government grants. Ever since the present government took office it has had as one of its first objectives the restoration of school grants to the figure they were prior to 1932. This would enable schools to remain open in the crop failure districts where tax collections are almost nil and would also permit of a general reduction in local tax levies for school purposes. With continued crop failures the finances of the province would not permit any increase of school grants and at the last session of the Legislature it was decided that the needs of education warranted the imposition of a new tax, earmarked for educational services, which would provide funds for increased grants. At the session the School Grants Act was amended increasing school grants as from July 1st and The Education Tax Act was passed to come into force on proclamation. This provision was included in the act to give the Government an opportunity of making a full study of administration methods and to set up the necessary machinery for the collection of the tax with the minimum of difficulty.

"Since the close of the session an exhaustive study has been made of the operation of a similar tax in the Province of Alberta and a number of the states of the Union, the administrative methods followed in these places have been analyzed and from the information thus secured regulations have been drafted and the organization for the operation of the act has been decided upon. It should be remembered that the Legislature passed the act to come into force on proclamation so that its administration might be fully and properly organized before the tax was imposed. By consolidation of a number of revenue branches of various departments it will be possible to administer the Education Tax with very little increase in staff and ultimately it is intended to have all the major revenue branches under one administration.

"Because of the crop conditions in the Province this year, some suggestions have been made that the imposition of the tax should be delayed. The Government gave careful consideration to these suggestions but after taking all the factors into account decided that the conditions advanced as a reason for not imposing the tax made it all the more necessary if our schools are to be kept in operation. There will be this year a larger number of schools than ever before that will have the utmost difficulty in financing and the increased grant will be absolutely necessary in many, many districts. Even with the larger grant the problems of education are going to be sufficiently serious during the coming year and I am certain that the large majority of the people are prepared to make some contribution to assist in keeping the schools open.

"It was decided, therefore, to proclaim the act to come into force on Monday, August 2nd. The Government asks the co-operation of the people of Saskatchewan in order to maintain our educational institutions in Saskatchewan. People do not like taxes and neither do governments, but we all have a responsibility to the future citizens of the Province who are now being educated and trained in our schools. The entire proceeds of this tax will be placed in a separate bank account and will be used exclusively for educational services. When you pay the tax you may feel certain that the amount paid will be used and used only for that purpose.

"Insofar as relief recipients are concerned, it will not be possible to make provision for the tax to be added to August relief orders, but for the new relief year commencing September 1st, relief schedules, irrespective of what may otherwise be done in connection with relief increases, will make provision for the Education Tax on the portion of relief purchases which are taxable.

"Owing to the very large area in which there is a crop failure this year, the province has to call on the Federal Government for assistance to a greater extent and involving a much larger expenditure than ever before. The money for these expenditures comes from the people of Canada. It is our duty to indicate to them that we in Saskatchewan are doing our utmost to meet the situation and that we seek their help only after we have done everything we possibly can. Accepting this new tax as unavoidable we can that much better apply for that federal assistance which will be necessary to carry us through our present difficulties.

"Again I ask the co-operation and assistance of the people of Saskatchewan in a patriotic support of our schools and educational institutions for the benefit of our young people and the future welfare of our Province."

Little Helps For This Week

In all these things we are more than conquerors through Him that loved us. Romans 8:37.

Thus my soul before my God
Lieth still, nor speaketh more,
Conqueror thus o'er pain and wrong,
That once smote me to the core;
Like a silent ocean bright
Basking in God's praise and light.

My mind is forever closed against embarrassment and perplexity, against uncertainty, doubt and anxiety, my heart against grief and desire. Calm and unmoved I look down on all things for I know that I cannot explain a single event, nor comprehend its connection with that which alone concerns me. In His world all things prosper, this satisfies me and in the belief I stand fast as a rock.

Less Personal Liberty

More Complex Inventions Leading To Regimentation

There is less personal liberty than there was in Washington's day; and there will be still less tomorrow when more complex inventions than dreamed of now will be introduced. The advance of technology is inevitably accompanied by regimentation in the sense of organization. Without it we cannot have millions of cheap identical automobiles, identical electric lamps drawing their energy from one central station, identical tins and packages of food in countless pantries, identical bath tubs from coast to coast, identical motion pictures in a thousand theatres. This is no reason for weeping. The losses are offset by gains in swifter transport and communication, better and cheaper clothes, more plentiful food, more time for leisure.—The New York Times.

Air Route To Alaska

U.S. Air Officials Plan Route Via Edmonton And Yukon

A concrete step toward developing the mooted air route to Alaska and eventually to Asia by way of Edmonton and the Yukon, was taken when a group of United States government air official and officers of air line visited Edmonton.

The party investigated the possible establishment of an air mail service through Edmonton to Alaska. Plans have been under study for some time past for connection of the Edmonton-Whitehorse line southward to Lethbridge, to tie in with American and trans-Canada services, and for eventual extension of the Yukon route into Alaska. Tentative negotiations are already under way between governments and air companies of the United States and Canada.

Nectar From Trees

Natives Secure Red Wine From Trees In Mexico

A tale of trees that yield "luscious red wine" was brought back from the tropical jungles of lower Mexico by Llewelyn Williams, curator of botany at the Field museum.

He spent six months exploring the wild region and returned with the largest collection of wood specimens ever gathered there as a reward for treks through forest lands infested by snakes, jaguars and mosquitoes which "worked" day and night shifts.

The "Whoopee" tree is a species of palm. The natives chop it down, cut a small trough in the trunk, cover it with leaves and let it stand for two days. When they return, the trough is filled with a red wine, formed from fermentation of the sap. Williams called it "delicious."

Find Underground Lake

Geologists boring near Slough, England, for water have discovered an underground lake 1,100 feet below the surface. The lake is believed to stretch under the English channel and it is estimated it will provide a nearby plant with 30,000 gallons of water an hour.

The highest point to which a human being can ascend without involving danger to life is 16,500 feet.

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Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

Rev. J. T. GORDON, B.A.,
Manse: 3rd Avenue

Sunday School	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship	7.30 p.m.
Mecheche	2.15 p.m.
Verdant Valley	12.15 p.m.

Starland—Every second Sunday, 4 p.m

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

TUESDAY, August 10, 1937.

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	1 07½
No. 2 Northern	1 02½
No. 3 Northern	.98
No. 4	.94
No. 5	.83
No. 6	.72
Feed	.61
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 C.W.	1 00½
2 C.W.	.97½
Oats—	
2 C.W.	.34
3 C.W.	.31
Ex. 1 feed	.31
1 feed	.29
2 feed	.26
Barley—	
No. 3	.41
No. 4	.40
No. 5	.38
No. 6	.37
Rye—	
2 C.W.	.74
3 C.W.	.69½
4 C.W.	.66½
Flax—	
1 C.W.	1.52
2 C.W.	1.48
3 C.W.	1.32
Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William	1.29⅝
Vancouver	1.24⅝

Farm for Sale

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DR. A. THOMPSON,
27-3p Gallatin, Missouri, U.S.A.

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon, . . Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $1.50 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1937

THE BANK BILL

Commonsense applied to a consideration of the provisions of the legislation aimed at the banks, which has been passed by the Alberta government, leads to the view that even were the principle involved—that of regulating banking policy by the Social Credit commission—be allowed to pass unchallenged, the scheme would fail from its own very weaknesses.

Mr. Aberhart has said there is no desire to interfere with the ordinary business of the banks, but that it is the people's will that the banks be controlled in order to monetize the vast natural resources that belong to the province. In effect, this means the banks in Alberta would be ordered to issue currency of a sufficient extent to pay dividends of $25 monthly. Recovery of this money—the banks being guaranteed against monetary loss by the government—is to be obtained from natural resources, of which, as Mr. Aberhart pointed out recently, agriculture is one. He said the value of Alberta's agricultural production in 1936 was over 140 millions of dollars, of which only three millions' worth had been consumed in the province. This production could be doubled, and they ask where the money is coming from, he concluded. This is the kind of argument that all farmers should appreciate.

Let it be supposed the banks in Alberta agree to this course; or rather, are allowed to do so, (a case of the tail wagging the dog in regard to the monetary affairs of the other eight provinces), how long would it be before there was no real money in Alberta banks? The argument is too foolish to be prolonged, but it is not necessary to be a defender of banks to point out that these institutions are as essential to our everyday life as a grocery store; and further, so sensitive is the business of dealing in money, that it is of the highest importance to their continuance of functioning that there be no lack of confidence in them among the public.

To consider the penalties set out in the bill, leads to wonderment that some men can be so childish. The second application of a teller after having his license cancelled, may call for a sum of $5,000,000 (five millions of dollars!), "if he prefers not to change his profession." Can anyone outside of the nursery imagine a man who, having five millions of dollars, would wish to work in a bank for $75 or $100 a month? The same remark applies to the banker, whose second application may cost $100,000,000.

The men who framed this piece of deliberate nonsense for the entertainment of such as still believe in them, know it to be unworkable and that their theories are mere fantastic dreams incapable of realization. They have concocted a measure they are sure that public opinion throughout the Dominion will insist upon being quashed, for human experience, which is constantly contradicting theory, is the great test of truth. Under the cover of the smoke-screen thus set up, the "experts" will sail home to England with fresh ammunition for use against "financial tyranny."

In Lenin's book, "Against the Current," appears the following: "The masses cannot be won without a highly developed, carefully thought-out and well-organized system of flattery, lying, chichanery and political jugglery."

Speaking on the abolition of the sales' tax Hon. Solon Low said: "Tax remission represents the first step necessary to the issue of a dividend—is, in fact, the issue of a dividend; for a tax is a dividend in reverse." Why should not this clever casuist issue another dividend to the hard-pressed farmers by abolishing the increase made in the social service tax?

Local and District

Miss Ada Lees left by bus for Vancouver on Thursday of last week.

• • •

Rev. W. Miller, of Parkbeg, Sask., was a recent visitor in Delia.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Richert returned from their vacation Tuesday.

• • •

Ross Lane, of Peace River, is spending a vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lane, in Delia.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Leckie left on Wednesday of last week for a vacation at the coast.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. G. Hewson were visiting in Innisfail and vicinity recently.

• • •

Miss Christine Peterson returned by bus from her vacation on Saturday last.

• • •

Miss Violette Rieger, of Calgary, visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Rieger, over the week end.

• • •

Miss Betty Thompson and her sister, Mrs. Tom McCallum, were visitors to Calgary by car last week.

• • •

Pete Thompson and Miss Anne Hoefling boarded the bus for Calgary on Monday of this week.

• • •

Dawson Conkey, who has sold his house and closed up his shoe repair business here, left by bus last week for British Columbia.

• • •

Mrs. Chas. Legg and family will leave Delia to pay some visits to friends, previous to departure next month for England.

• • •

Miss Marion Bigelow, who has been staying with friends in Calgary since her vacation trip to Honolulu, returned home on Monday.

• • •

Dr. and Mrs. F. J. Netherton, with Miss K. Porter, sister of Mrs. Netherton, left on Friday last for a motor trip through the mountains to Merritt, B.C., and the coast.

• • •

Leslie Stephens, town clerk, left by auto on Wednesday of last week for a month's vacation at the coast. Mr. Stephens intends crossing to Nanaimo and will make a tour of Vancouver Island.

• • •

L. D. Staples, of Morrin, has been selected by the Delia school board to fill the position of principal of the school here, vacated by A. Gabriel. Miss Bertha Nelson, daughter of E. Nelson of Craigmyle, has been appointed to the intermediate classes in place of Miss Carmichael, whose resignation on account of marriage was received by the board recently.

A meeting of the members of the Delia Agricultural Improvement Association will be held next Saturday, August 14th, in the Town Hall, Delia, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of considering business details.—Advt

• • •

Wm. Gibson has been appointed to the federal staff of cattle buyers under the drought assistance plan, and left for Calgary on Monday to attend a business conference which will arrange plans for shipment.

• • •

The annual field day of the Junior Wheat Club was held at the farm of R. A. Macpherson on Thursday, July 5th. Mr. Whitkread, district agriculturist, was in attendance and gave a very instructive talk on wheat growing and other problems. About 100 persons were present.

• • •

Miss Peggy Wickstrand of Okotoks, and Miss Mary Beaton of Delia, are visiting Miss Eunice Tillotson of Lacombe, for several weeks. Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Tillotson, daughter Eunice and Master Youel, have returned from a month's visit with their daughter, Mrs. E. Brunneski, of Salmo, B.C.

• • •

It it is stated that 1½ inches of rain fell during the hours from 10 a.m. until 11 p.m. on Sunday, July 31st, which has helped greatly to fill grain. Pastures are green and gardens show considerable growth. Cutting started last week-end at several farms around Delia, and better news comes from fields infested with pigweed; grain is showing up as the weeds ripen and shrivel, but cutting will be tough. There were very heavy, soaking showers late Saturday, another Sunday afternoon and in the early hours of Monday, which stopped harvesting operations for a short time.

SHOULD DIP SHEEP TWICE ANNUALLY

Ticks in sheep are more easily discernible after shearing and perhaps on that account the dipping of sheep in the early part of the year is more commonly practised than in the fall. However, two dippings a year are recommended because a few ticks in the fall may increase to large numbers by spring. So far as early dipping is concerned, all sheep not already dipped should be attended to at once. In the warm weather there is little danger from cold and the lambs have reached an age to stand dipping well.

Ticks and lice are two external parasites that are common pests to sheep. They sap the vitality of both ewes and lambs and are the cause of much discomfort. To secure the best returns from sheep, dipping should be done in the summer and early fall of the year. The cost of dipping should not exceed three cents per head. Dips are sold in two forms, powder and liquid. Any of the standard dips carry directions for use on the package, and good results are usually obtained if directions are followed.

The following are reasons why it pays to dip:—

1. Sheep that are free from ticks and lice grow more and better wool.
2. A clean flock requires less feed and is more easily kept in good condition.
3. The lamb crop is stronger, ewes milk better, and lambs grow more rapidly.
4. Parasites are a source of serious discomfort to sheep. The good shepherd should be mindful of the comfort of his flock.

Retires After 25 Years in Fisheries Service

After a quarter of a century's association with the federal fisheries service in Nova Scotia and at Ottawa, Ward Fisher retired from duty with the Dominion Department of Fisheries at the end of June. Mr. Fisher plans to continue residence at Ottawa.

A Prince Edward Island man by birth, Mr. Fisher entered the fisheries service in Nova Scotia in 1912. He filled several positions until in the course of time he was promoted to the post of chief inspector for the Maritime provinces, with headquarters at Halifax. A few years ago he was transferred to Ottawa where for some time prior to his retirement he served as head of the Eastern Division of the department's services. A day or so before his retirement Mr. Fisher was honored at a staff gathering when he was presented with a memento of pleasant associations.

Gypsy Caravan Has Modern Counterpart

More than twenty firms in Canada have turned their attention to the manufacture of automobile trailers, and the production of these houses on wheels on the North American continent for the year 1937 is expected to reach a total of 200,000, says a writer in the June issue of C-I-L Oval. The cost of a trailer may run anywhere from $500 to $5,000 or more, according to the requirements of the buyer as to interior fittings. The most modest trailer, however, supplies all the comforts of home on a miniature scale. Beds at front and rear are of Pullman type, that disappear when not in use, or form a seat by day; the dining alcove table may be dropped, and there is usually room for an oilstove, refrigerator, radio and electric light installations. The exterior coverings of nearly all trailers are either weather resistant Duco automobile finish or rubber coated fabric in one or more colour tones.

The Indians of Canada

The early history of Canada is closely interwoven with that of the Indians. From the time of Champlain until lumbering, and later agriculture, superseded the fur trade as the first ranking industry of Canada, the Indians have played an important part in the romance of fur and exploration. Their contributions to European culture have been many and varied. They taught the early explorer and fur trader the manufacture and use of the canoe, snow shoes and toboggan—without which the exploration of the far west, and the rich fur bales of that region would have been impossible. They introduced to the Europeans grains and foods unknown before the discovery of America, such as corn, potatoes, tobacco, beans and squash.

The term "Indian" in its North American application is very general, and embraces almost as many distinct races and languages as there are in Europe today. Like the people of other races, their problems are determined largely by the climatic and physical features of the areas in which they live.

Thus we have the Indians of Southern Ontario, southern Quebec, and parts of the Maritime Provinces. These people have been long in contact with Europeans, and their problems are very similar to those of their white neighbors. They occupy reserves in the fertile lowlands of Ontario and Quebec, and are engaged largely in agriculture, but also find employment in nearby industrial centres. Some of them have developed into excellent farmers, but many are living in semi poverty.

A second group occupies the great hinterland comprising the northern parts of the provinces from the north shores of the St. Lawrence river to the Mackenzie valley and Yukon Territory. These people, because of the infertile nature of the lands, are forced to depend almost entirely on hunting and trapping for their livelihood. Anything that interferes with these activities causes hardship and destitution.

A third group is found in the Great Plains region, and the foothills country of Alberta. Their lands, too, are suitable for agriculture and stock-raising. In 1878, when the buffalo herds were virtually wiped out, these Indians were left destitute, and were dependent solely on the Government. As there was little game of any kind by which they could maintain themselves, it was necessary to establish them as farmers and ranchers under the supervision of farming instructors. A large number have, within two generations, developed into prosperous, self-reliant farmers.

Another group of Indians inhabit the north western coast of British Columbia. These people built large seaworthy canoes, erected large wooden houses and totem poles; and had developed a highly organized culture before the appearance of the white man. They are fisher folk, trained to the sea, and for many years held their own on equal terms with whites and Orientals in the fishing industry. They now find the fisheries in the hands of the large canneries. The salmon runs are becoming smaller and, although many of the Indians have their own boats, nets, and gear, they have felt the effects of the depression keenly.

The Indian population has varied considerably during the last thirty years. It is interesting to note that during the twenty years between 1907 to 1927 there was a decline from 110,000 to 104,000. Since then, however, it has been increasing, and according to the last departmental census taken in 1934, has now reached a total of 112,500. There has been set aside for these people some 2,000 reserves, varying in size from a few acres to 500 square miles, and comprising an area of 5,170,000 acres, of which 220,000 are under cultivation.

The total value of the real and personal property of the Indians is estimated at over $71,000,000, or more than $600 per capita. Many Indian bands have trust funds derived from the sale and lease of lands and mineral rights, and the sale of timber. These funds, which amount to almost $14,000,000, are administered by the Department for the benefit of the Indians concerned.

Our Indian administration is motivated by two main ideas, protection and advancement. As to protection, our laws and methods leave little to be desired. Every effort is made to protect the Indians from the acts of unscrupulous people, and from the results of their own folly. Accordingly, they are regarded as minors in law, and although this attitude may be subject to criticism, nevertheless, without such safeguards it would be impossible for the Government to preserve their estate.

Truth in Politics

Speaking of the present situation in the Irish Free State in his new book, Lord Dunsany reports the following conversation:

"They'll want to know the truth," I answered.

"That's the last thing they want," said he. "I'll tell you what they want, and you'd better give it to them."

"Well, some of them want one thing," I said, "and some another, according to the particular politics they are addicted to."

"Not at all," said he. "They both want the same. And you give it them as I tell you. The Irish have got what they wanted and clamoured for. Won't they want you to make it out the finest thing in the world? Of course they will! They'd look like bloody fools otherwise. And the English gave them the Free State. If that was the cleverest thing that the English ever did, won't they want all the credit for it? And mind you, I'm not saying it wasn't. But if it should turn out to be the damndedest silliest thing they ever did in their lives, will they want you to be reminding them of that? It stands to reason they won't. They'd want you to help them forget it; or leave them alone to do that for themselves. And if you can't leave them alone, just say it was the cleverest they ever done. But don't go and babble the truth to them? what would they want that for?"

Canadian National Earnings Increase

The gross revenues of the all-inclusive Canadian National Railways System for the week ending July 21st, 1937, were $3,704,383, as compared with $3,391,106 for the corresponding period of 1936, an increase of $313,277.

"Profit is a by product of work; happiness is its chief product."—Henry Ford.

For More Than Thirty Years

For more than thirty years this farmer's company has been giving satisfaction to western farmers in handling their grain. During that time it has also been of great assistance in improving conditions under which farmers do business.

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Mr. Farmer, put yourself behind the wheel of one of the Massey-Harris Tractor Family. The Model 25—The Pacemaker—The Challenger. Drive it and note these features:—

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Patented Fuel Saving Vaporizer. Saves fuel and lowers operating costs.

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